

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. 28.

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
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CONDITIONS.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.  
Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1814.

INSTRUCTIONS  
For the Government of those who have Claims for Pay and Bounty, Half-pay Persons, and Bounty-land, under the Acts of Congress, relative to the existing Military Establishment of the U. S. States.

1st.—PAY AND BOUNTY.

Those persons who have claims for pay and bounty, as the legal representatives of such non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians & privates, as died in the service of the U. S. States, must make application to the Paymaster General of the Army, or to his sub-paymasters who act as his agents. All balances of pay and bounty, at the time of the decease of such non-commissioned officer, &c. will be paid by the Paymaster General or his sub-paymasters, to the widow, child or legal representative of the deceased who must produce written and legal evidence of his or her authority to demand & receipt for the same. When administration is granted to a creditor, solely as a creditor, no more will be paid than is barely sufficient to cover his claim, and the balance, if any, will be reserved for the benefit of the kindred, or relatives of the deceased. Affidavits of respectable persons knowing the legality of the representative of a deceased soldier, will be sufficient evidence to be produced, & provided the deceased died a minor, unmarried, and no administration has been granted on the estate. If any person administers for the purpose of receiving the balance due, a copy of the letters of administration must be produced. Should the deceased leave a widow and no administration has been granted on the estate, the balance will be paid to her, on her producing satisfactory evidence that she was his wife at the time he died.

2d.—HALF PAY PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Widows and orphans, who have claims to five years half-pay according to an act of Congress, must establish the following facts before they can receive the above pension. 1st.—The date of the decease of the officer, or soldier, under whom they claim; this fact may be established by the records of the War Department, by the proper rolls of the army, by the testimony of military officers, or by that of other respectable persons. 2d.—The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, the names and number of the children, under sixteen years of age, at the father's decease, and the county, state, or territory, in which she & they reside. 3d that the widow, at the time of allowing this half pay, was not married; she must also repeat that she is not married, at the time of receiving EACH PAYMENT, and established the fact, by the testimony of respectable persons knowing the case, as, in the event of marriage, the half-pay reverts to such of her children as are under sixteen years of age. In cases of orphans only, the guardians will act for them, establish their claims as above, and receive their pensions. All these evidences must be produced to and filed in the office of the Paymaster General of the army; and orders will be issued to the several district pay-masters to pay the pension on the spot where it falls due.

3d.—BOUNTY LANDS.

Claims for bounty land must be substantiated; and this must be done by the REGULAR DISCHARGE of the ORIGINAL CLAIMANT, from the public service: the best voucher that can be produced. Certificates, from the pay-office, should be carefully preserved, as indexes to the records of the ORIGINAL RIGHT. If the original claimant does not personally apply for his land warrant, he must prove his identity before a magistrate, by his own affidavit, and the affidavits of two witnesses, whose CREDIBILITY the said magistrate will CERTIFY and must execute a power of attorney to whoever applies for the warrant in his behalf: the quality and signature of the magistrate before whom the said affidavit is made of the powers of the power of attorney is acknowledged, must be attested by the signature & seal of the county clerk, or other equivalent authority of the district in which he resides.

The power of attorney to authorise the delivery of a land warrant my be dispensed with, in case a member of Congress, while that body is actually in session, will call at the War Department and sign a receipt for it, upon the record. In this case, a letter of order, in his favor, from the person who has the right to receive the warrant, addressed to the Secretary of War, will be deemed sufficient authority for its delivery.

If the ORIGINAL CLAIMANT be dead and an heir applies in his right, he must produce legal certificates from competent authority, to prove that he is a LEGITIMATE HEIR BY LAW; in which case, although there may be other heirs existing, a warrant will be issued in that name, adding thereto & OTHER HEIRS AT LAW OF &c. &c.

A land warrant WILL NOT be issued to an EXECUTOR OF ADMINISTRATOR.

All claimants, for bounty lands, must make application to the War Department.

JOHN R. BELL,  
Assistant Inspector General.

TO BE SOLD,

IN pursuance to an order of the Fayette circuit court—will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 30th of September next, sundry Lots and Houses, together with a Horse Mill in complete order at the Cross Plains, the property of the late John Wilson, dec'd. Six and twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS FERGUSON,  
Commissioner.

35-3p

## Foreign.

LONDON, MAY 29.  
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

### ISLE OF ELBA.

Inhabitants of the Isle of Elba!—The vicissitudes of human life have conducted the Emperor Napoleon into the midst of you, and his choice gives him to you as sovereign.

Before entering your extérieur, your august and new monarch addressed to me the following words, and I hasten to communicate them to you, because there are the pledge of your future posterity:

General, I have sacrificed my rights to the interests of my country, and have reserved to myself the sovereignty and property of the Island of Elba; which has been assented to by all the powers.

Be so good as to inform the inhabitants of this new state of things, and of the selection which I have made of their isle for my residence, in consideration of the mildness of their manners, and of their climate. Tell them they shall be the constant object of my most lively interests."

"Elba!—These words require no commentary; they fix your destiny. The Emperor has formed a proper judgment of you; it is my duty to render you this justice, and I willingly do so.

Inhabitants of the Island of Elba!—I am about to leave you; this separation will be painful to me, because I love you sincerely; but the idea of your happiness mitigates the bitterness of my departure, and wherever I may be, I shall also cherish a recollection of the virtues of the inhabitants of this isle, and the wishes which I feel for them.

"DALESME, Gen. of Brigade.  
"Porto Ferrajo, May 4, 1814."

The Vice Prefect of the Isle of Elba, performing the functions of Prefect, to the inhabitants of the Isle.

The most fortunate event which could illustrate the history of the isle of Elba is realized before your eyes. Our august sovereign, the Empress Napoleon, is come among us. Give, then, free course to that joy which must overflow your hearts; your wishes are accomplished, and the felicity of the isle secured.

Listen to the first memorable words which he has condescended to address to you, through the medium of the Public Functionaries: I will be to you a good father, be to you a good child.

—Let hem be ever impressed on your grateful hearts. Let us all rally round his sacred person, emulous in zeal and fidelity to serve him; this will be the sweetest recompense to his grateful heart, and thus shall we render ourselves worthy of that signal favour which Providence has conferred on us.

"BALBIANI, Vice Prefect.  
"Office of Prefecture, at Porto-Ferrajo,  
May 4, 1814."

Guiseppe Filippo Arrighi, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral of Pisa and of the Metropolitan Church of Florence, under the Bishop of Ajaccio, Vicar-General of the island of Elba, and Principality of Piombino, to the beloved of the Lord, our Brethren composing the Clergy and all the faithful in the isle, health and benediction!

"That high Providence which irresistibly and beneficently disposes of every thing, and assigns to nations their destiny, has determined that, amidst the political changes of Europe, we should in future be the subjects of Napoleon the Great—

The Isle of Elba already celebrated for its productions, must now be more illustrious in the history of nations, because it renders homage to its new prince of immortal fame. The Isle of Elba takes its place in the rank of nations; and the minuteness of its territory becomes ennobled by the name of its Ruler. Elevated to an honor so sublime, it receives into its bosom the annotated of the Lord, and those other distinguished persons who accompany him. When his imperial and royal majesty selected this isle for his retreat, he announced to the world with what predilection he loved it. Opulence will inundate this country, and multitudes will flock from other parts to our territory to behold a hero. The first day he set foot upon our shores, he pronounced our destiny and our felicity—"I will be a good father," said he, "be you good children!"

Beloved Catholicks—What words of tenderness! what expressions of benevolence! what hopes may we not cherish of our future felicity! Let these words then form the delight of your thoughts, and be impressed on your souls with transports of consolation; let fathers rehearse them to their children, and let the memory of the words which secure glory and prosperity to the Isle of Elba be perpetuated from generation to generation.

Fortunate citizens of Porto Ferrajo!

Within your walls the sacred person of his imperial and royal majesty is to dwell.

Mild in character at all times, constant in affection to your prince, Napoleon the Great resides with you; never belie the favourable idea which he has formed of you.

"Beloved faithful in Jesus Christ.—Act in correspondence to your fate; Non sint schismata inter vos: idem sapite, pacem habete, et Dens facit et dilectionis crit vobiscum. Let fidelity, gratitude, submission, reign in your hearts. Let all of you unite in a respectful sentiment of internal affection for your Prince, Father rather than Sovereign; and exult with sacred joy in the goodness of the Lord, who from the ages of eternity had destined for you this happy event.

"With this view we order that next Sunday, in all the churches, a solemn Te Deum be sung, in thanksgiving to the Almighty for the precious gift which, in the abundance of his mercy, he has conferred upon us."

"Given from the Ecclesiastical Court of Elba, this 6th of May, 1814.

"GUISEPPE FILIPPO ARRIGHI,  
Vicar General"

"FRANCISCO ANGOLETTI, Sec."

## THE WAR.

### GEN. BROWN'S REPORT

of the battle of the 25th ultimo, at the falls of Niagara.

SIR—Confined as I have been since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full & satisfactory than, under other circumstances, it might have been. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way due to their fame and the honor of our country.

You are already apprised, that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippeway. About noon of that day Col. Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me, by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queenstown and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then lying near Fort Niagara; and that a number of boats were in view moving up the straight. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by Capt. Lenman, of the Quarter Master's Department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser and on their way to that place were in danger of immediate capture.

It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from Gen. Gaines, that our fleet was then in port and the commander sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disengage ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington heights. To mask this intention and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions, I fell back upon Chippeway. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, and as it appeared by the before stated information that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object was to put myself in motion towards Queenstown. Gen. Scott with the first Brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons, & mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared and to call for assistance, if that was necessary. On the General's arrival at the falls he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front, a narrow piece of woods only intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information he advanced upon them. By the time his assistant adj. gen. (Jones) had delivered this message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippeway, it had become close and general between the advanced corps, though general Ripley, with the second brigade, maj. Hindman, with the corps of artillery, and general Porter at the head of his command respectively pressed forward with ardor it was not less than an hour before they were brought to sustain general Scott, during which time his command most skilfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the general had passed the wood and engaged the enemy on the Queenstown road and on the grounds to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d regiments and Towson's artillery, the 25th had been thrown to the right to be guided by circumstances. Apprehending that those corps were much exhausted and knowing that they had suffered much I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops and thus disengage general Scott and hold his brigade in reserve Orders were accordingly given to general Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages and was the key of the whole positions. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery & to seize the height. This duty was assigned to col. Miller, while to favor its execution the 1st regiment, under the command of col. Nicholas, was directed to advance and amuse the line of infantry drawn up on the right and for the support

of the enemy's artillery, and the position it held. To my great mortification the first regiment after a discharge or two retreated some distance before it could be rallied, though it is believed that the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the mean time col. Miller without regard to this occurrence, advanced speedily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. Gen. Ripley brought up the 23d (which had faultered) to his support and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st regiment was brought into line on the left of the 21st and the detachments of the 17th & 10th, gen. Porter occupying with his command the extreme left. About the time colonel Miller carried the enemy's cannon, the 23d regiment, under major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with on the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by general Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank, had captured gen. Riall and sundry other officers and showed himself again to his own army in a blaze of fire and totally destroyed a superior force of the enemy. I ordered him to form on the right of the 2d brigade. The enemy rallying his forces and, as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position and regain his artillery, our line was unshaken and the enemy's repulsed—two other attempts having the same design, had the same issue.

Gen. Scott was again engaged, in repelling the former of those, and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column and giving

to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was

with great pleasure I saw the good order

and intrepidity of Gen. Porter's volunteers

from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge on the enemy

these qualities were conspicuous; stimulated

by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by maj. Wood of the Pennsylvania corps, by col. Dobbin of New-York, and by their officers generally, they

precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line and made all the prisoners which

were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded &

being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devote the

command on Gen. Scott, and retire from

the field—but on enquiry I had the mis-

fortune to learn, that he was disabled by

wounds. I therefore kept my post and

had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned

the command to gen. Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and

felt that the victory was complete on our

part if proper measures were promptly

adopted to secure it. The exhaustion

of the men was moreover such as made some

refreshment necessary. They particu-

larly required water. I was myself ex-

tremely sensible of the want of this ne-

cessary article. I therefore believed it

proper that general Ripley and the troops

should return to camp, after bringing off

the dead, the wounded, and the artillery,

and in this I saw no difficulty as the ene-

my had utterly ceased to act. Within an

hour after my arrival in camp, I was in-

formed that general Ripley had returned

without annoyance and in good order.—

I now sent for him and after giving him

my reasons for the measure I was about

to adopt, ordered him to put the troops

into the best possible condition to give to

them the necessary refreshment; to take

with him the pickets and camp guards,

and every other description of force; to

put himself on the field of battle as the

country to have it in my power to inform you that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by Lt. Gen. Drummond, after a severe conflict of three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A. M. They attacked us on each flank—got possession of the salient bastion of the old fort Erie; which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600; near 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,  
**EDMUND P. GAINES,**  
Brig. Gen. Comdg.  
The hon. John Armstrong,  
Secretary of War.

EUFFALO, August 16

Splendid defence of Fort Erie!

We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following glorious and highly interesting news from our gallant army at Fort Erie, received late last evening, from undoubted authority.

On Saturday evening, Lt. Gen. Drummond made his disposition for storming Fort Erie. About half past 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the attack commenced from three columns, one directed against the Fort—one against Towson's battery, and the third moved up the river in order to force a passage between the Fort and river. The column that approached the Fort, succeeded in gaining the rampart, after having been several times repulsed; when about 300 of them had gained the works and made a stand, an explosion from some unknown cause, completely cleared the ramparts of the enemy, the most of whom were utterly destroyed. The column that moved to attack the south (or Towson's) battery, made desperate charges, but were met with such firmness by our artillery and infantry, that they were compelled to fall back—they advanced a second and third time with great resolution, but being met with such distinguished gallantry, they gave way and retired. The column that marched up the river, were repulsed before they assaulted the batteries. Shortly after the explosion, the enemy finding every effort to gain the Fort, or carry the batteries, unavailing, withdrew his forces from the whole line, and retreated to the woods. The action continued one hour and an half, during which, (except the short interval that the enemy occupied the ramparts) the artillery from the Fort and batteries kept up a most destructive fire, as well on the main body of the enemy, as on the attacking columns—These columns were composed of the best of the British army, volunteers from every corps, the *forsaken hope*. The enemy's loss is estimated at rising 800. 123 rank & file, passed this place, this morning for Greenbush. Col. Drummond, and 6 or 7 officers were killed, one Dep. Q. M. Gen. (said to be Capt. Elliott), and two platoon officers, prisoners. Our loss, in killed, does not exceed 20, most of which we learn are of the artillery. We regret to state, that Capt. Williams & Lt. M'Donough, of the artillery, are killed; Lt. Fontaine, missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Several of our officers were wounded, but we have not learnt their names.

From the circumstance of the enemy's main body lying within grape and canister distance from the Fort, their loss must be very severe, greater than what is mentioned in the above estimation—The enemy's wagons were uncommonly active yesterday morning in removing the wounded.

The prisoners, are of the 8th, 100th, 103d, 104th, and De Watteville's regts. and a few sailors.

It is impossible for us in this sketch, to say any thing of the individual skill & gallantry of the officers, or the steady bravery of the men, engaged in this glorious defence; we presume all did their duty.—  
Brig. gen. GAINES commanded the Fort.

#### CROGHAN'S EXPEDITION.

Extracted from the Scioto Gazette of the 25th ult.

On the 16th inst. all the vessels arrived from Lake Huron, except the Niagara & one schooner. Col. Croghan landed his troops on the island of Mackinaw, and under cover of the guns of the fleet.—He was opposed by a large body of British & Indians, and compelled them to retire; but by reinforcements, col. Croghan was obliged to withdraw to his boats; he made good his return with the loss of 60 killed and wounded. The killed estimated variously from 10 to 20. Among the latter we have to lament the gallant and accomplished Major Holmes of the 32d infantry, Capt. Van Horne of the 19th, and lieut. Jackson of the 24th, whose bodies were brought down to Detroit and buried on the 15th. Our fleet previously captured at St. Joseph's 2 vessels, one loaded with 250 bbls. of flour, which was brought to Detroit, the other destroyed. Com. Sinclair and Col. Croghan were still on Lake Huron, in pursuit of the Nancy, captain M'Intosh.

The above vessels arrived at Detroit.

New York, August 19.

We understand that a court of inquiry, composed of Com. Decatur, Com. Perry, and Capt. Evans, will assemble this day on board the frigate President, to inquire into the loss of the U. S. late frigate Essex.

#### PRESBYTERIAN PETITION.

The following trial to justify that union of weakness and wickedness, the petition of the general assembly of the Presbytery of the U. States, praying congress to prevent the mail running on Sundays, is published in the Gazette as an article of singular curiosity.

Who would have supposed that a solitary individual could have been found in our enlightened and patriotic state advocating an opinion so palpably injurious to the public interest?

In a country as extensive as the United States, with a federal government extending its protection over its vast territories, the speedy conveyance of intelligence is vital to the existence of the government. The more rapid the communication between the different parts, the closer and more secure will be the union of the whole, and vice versa. But in time of war it would be down right treason to delay intelligence. The delay of a day, may of an hour, might be the loss of a province or an army. It is wisely proposed to substitute 'expresses' to transmit important intelligence!—Are these people so wretchedly ignorant of political concerns, as not to know it is essential for the government to be advised as often and as soon as practicable of the situation of every part of the union?

Ky. Gaz.

#### TO THE EDITORS OF THE "KENTUCKY GAZETTE."

Gentlemen.—In your paper of last week you give us from the 'Eagle' a piece signed 'Sidney,' addressed 'to all rational men.' The object of the piece is to reprobate or rather ridicule a petition said to be preparing for congress, praying that 'the mail may not be carried or opened on the Sabbath.' From your experienced candor and impartiality, I hope the following observations on said piece will not be denied a place in the 'Gazette,' as soon convenient.

"Bigotry," says Sidney, "produced the petition in question." It is easy to give any thing a bad name. Rational men will however consider a little, before they give their assent to this or any other assertion. Patriotism, I say, not bigotry, produced the petition in question.—Hear the evidence—the authors of the petition believe that the Creator and Preserver of the Universe hath said, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work—but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God—in it thou shalt not do any work—thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gate." This commandment they consider to be plain and express—to be above all human law—and to be binding on all men and in all states of society; they believe farther that the *prosperity* of nations, as well as the eternal happiness of individuals depend solely on the blessing of heaven—and that this blessing cannot be expected while in direct opposition to heaven's high command.

They farther believe that this is a most reasonable and profitable commandment. In the keeping of this as well as of all the other commandments of God—there is life. It is reasonable that a seventh part of our time should be publicly devoted to that *Being* from whom we receive our all. Policy and humanity also require that the beasts of burden and the laboring class of men should have one day of rest in seven. Hear the petition itself—"The Sabbath contributes to increase the amount of productive labor, to promote science, civilization, peace, social order, and correct morality; inasmuch as it conveys the population of a nation one day in seven, to hear the best moral precepts, enforced by the most powerful motives; and as it restrains mankind from those vices which destroy property, health, reputation, intellect, domestic peace, and *national integrity and industry*; thus preventing that ignorance and profligacy, which tend to reduce the body of the people to poverty and slavery, by throwing the property and power of the nation into the hands of a few."

These are the avowed, the known principles of the authors and friends of the petition in question. These are consequently neither *bigots* nor *hypocrites*. Even infidelity herself, whilst she affects to lament the weakness of their understandings, must acknowledge that their principles are *noble* and *patriotic*. Next to the honor of their God, these men have at heart the prosperity of their country—they are, therefore, *genuine patriots*.

Sidney also says "if it be offensive to deity, let him punish those who infringe the Sabbath by carrying or having it carried." Let it be remembered that we are moral agents, & that God having given a plain and express law on the subject, will have a *rational obedience*. The man who in spite of both reason and revelation gradually gives himself wholly up to his animal appetites, in eating or drinking or other beastly pleasures, is punished and severely punished in the very vices and habits which he forms; the destruction of his soul and body, & substance and character, is certain, though it may be slow. The breach of the sabbath in like manner is an inlet to every vice, and independent of all positive threatenings, will inevitably bring destruction upon any community in exact proportion as it is general.

But perhaps I presume too much on the patience of your readers.

I remain, a friend to all

"RATIONAL MEN."

August 24, 1814.

#### CORRECT SENTIMENTS.

The subjoined remarks are copied from a paper that has espoused the *federal* side of the question ever since there have been parties in the United States; but which has, at this moment of danger, the virtue and talent to separate the cause of *party* from the cause of *country*. We recommend the perusal of this essay to all the patriotic federalists in the union. Let the American federalists cease to act with the *British* and *tory* faction who have impiously assumed the name of federalism. Instead of voting against taxes, loans, armies, and other necessary measures, let them support their country, and convince the enemy that although in *free* governments parties necessarily exist, that they are determined not to subserve party views by taking a side with the enemy. If the *federal* party would take this honorable stand,

they would regain, in some measure, their reputation, and save themselves from impending annihilation.

Ky. Gaz.

There is, says Burke, a courageous wisdom: there is also a false reptile prudence, the result not of caution but of fear. Under misfortune it often happens that the nerves of the understanding are so relaxed, the pressing peril of the hour so completely confounds all the faculties, that no future danger can be properly provided for, can be justly estimated, can be so much as fully seen. The eye of the mind is dazzled and vanquished. An abject distrust of ourselves; an extravagant admiration of the enemy, present us with no hope but in a compromise with his pride, by a submission to his will.

Such is the present complexion of our own times; such the feelings which influence our political conduct. Our misfortunes have rendered us lethargic. We stand stupidly gazing upon the preparations of our enemy, waiting the event of the first shock, uncertain as to where the first irritation will be made, and apparently unable or unwilling to resist. We call for peace because we believe ourselves unable to continue the war, and attribute that to imbecility in the rulers, which is the result of pusillanimity in the people; instead of forming that union which can alone save the nation, we split into factions rendered disgraceful by the obloquy each heaps on the other. That spirit of patriotism which is the harbinger of success, the inspirer of great and illustrious deeds, is lost in the supercilious hatred and disgust which the spirit of party never ceases to inspire. The contest for honor is absorbed in the contest for office; and the republic totters on the brink of ruin from the disunion of her sons.

Granting that the contest with Great Britain was an ill advised measure—was commenced upon the most absurd grounds, upon principles not tenable by reason, and which, if tenable, have become from the changes which have taken place since its commencement mere questions of theory, and that its conduct has been in perfect conformity to its absurdity, I still maintain that in supplicating for peace on the recognition of any principles other than those on which we set out, would be abandoning the honor, the integrity, and the dignity of the republic. Let me ask, what hope can the warmest advocate for the restoration of peace draw from the relative situation of the belligerents which would warrant him in his belief that an honorable peace could possibly be obtained? To me it appears an anomaly in the spirit of mankind, that a people learned, intelligent, and enlightened, should endeavour to persuade themselves in contradiction to every maxim of political wisdom, and their own immediate perceptions, that the proof of peace is to be found in the most extensive, warlike, and active preparations for war. And yet, if we look around us with a view to observe the present temper of the American people, we shall find that all men feel more or less an inclination to believe that peace so much desired by all is approaching. Peace! In the name of God what evidence is there of its approach? Is that evidence to be found in the newspaper paragraphs of one party who declare that the nation is exhausted, that it is bankrupt and devoid of credit; or, is it the columns of the other teeming with bitter but useless invective against our enemy, and magnificent accounts of those successes which are to bring Great Britain to our terms? Neither of these will convince a rational man. The nation is not exhausted; nor is Britain subdued—we have not yet submitted to the terms of a haughty conqueror, nor have we been able to compel our enemy to recognize our principles of neutral or national law. Or do we find the evidence we seek in the extraordinary number of troops, the celebrated chiefs, the immense quantity of military stores, clothing, and munitions of war, of whose arrival in the St. Lawrence we have almost daily and hourly accounts? Does the Chesapeake, teeming with the fleets and armed launches of the enemy, present a fairer side to the prospect, or do the futile and abortive expeditions of our own government, in which blood is shed without recompence, and valour sacrificed without object, satisfy the thinking part of community that peace is at hand? Does the conduct of the allied sovereigns in leaving, as it is believed they have done, the only free republic upon earth to be sacrificed on the alter of monarchical vengeance, enable us to turn our eyes upon Europe for the cheering beam of hope? Oh no; the same principles of common safety which plucked down a despotic will subvert a republican institution, and should our dependence be placed upon the potentates of the old world, our hopes will vanish as our liberty declines. In ourselves must rest our dependence, in God and our own arm the certainty of peace. Look around you, fellow citizens, from Maine to the Mississippi, from one end of our western frontier to the other, on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence by which we are bounded, the hostilities of savage or civilized enemies surround us, every preparation which inexhaustible funds in the hands of a nation accustomed to blood, possessed of an immense disposable, disciplined and veteran force is now in operation against us. We have, it is true, a selection of evils, a disgraceful peace, or an honorable war. A disgraceful peace! dumb be the tongue that would utter it—palsied be the head that would conceive it. An honorable peace! Hail to the patriotic

hosts that would rally round the standard of their country; that would remember that disaster is not disgrace, and that valor and patriotism are best tested in defeat.

SELDY.

#### FROM THE AURORA.

#### THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

No. 1

After twenty-two years of contention between principles and prejudices, between rights and wrongs—between a great and powerful nation contending for its independence, against all Europe combined to destroy it—after twenty-two years of revolutions and wars, for establishing the imprescriptible right of a valiant people, to choose its own government, it was not to be expected, it could not have been foreseen, that this mighty people, who had claimed retributive justice to the capital of every continental sovereign of Europe, on their tottering thrones, would in an instant submit to receive at the hands of Great Britain and an exile, fugitive prescribed prince, a constitution in which the rights of the people are trampled upon in the most undisguised manner? It could not have been perceived or believed possible, that to whatever terms the French people might be brought to concur for their preservation from internal faction, or to resist internal corruption, that they would ever have submitted to receive a constitution of government, framed upon principles the most tyrannical and aristocratical, without being even offered to the consideration of that people for its adoption, mitigation, or rejection; much less to be received as a royal grant of his majesty, which boldly proclaimed that thirty millions of individuals are to be considered only as slaves, as the cattle on the domain owing labor, and depending for existence on the will of an individual, who revives the superstition of the dark ages, and holds himself forth as deputized by God, to rule and govern according to his caprice and pleasure; who most audaciously asserts that *in France all authority resides in the person of the king*; and that therefore the people are counted for nothing.

Are we then to expect nothing but prodigies in this age; and that the same people who have set all mankind to thinking, and through whom all mankind understand their rights better than at any former period—are we to believe that the French nation will servilely humble itself before a contemner of its liberties, wh. 6 months ago was a pensioner, feeding on the cruel policy of the British government; true, and unfortunately too true it is, that the French nation, always brave on the field of battle, has never been wise enough to provide for its liberty against the encroachments and usurpations of its rulers, though during the course of its revolutions, it has been several times on the point of attaining a truly liberal, and free constitution, principally that of the year 1793, if a conservative body had been established, which would have ensured the enjoyment of a rational liberty; but nevertheless the attack of their new sovereign is too bold to induce us to believe, that the leaders of that nation, will quietly submit to the tyrannical mandates of the man, whom the British so generously sent from the village of *Harrowell*, in England, to occupy the chair of the first magistrate, of France.

Adverse to foreign politics, in every thing that does not go to our own security, we certainly are willing to confess that it is perfectly indifferent to us, whether the French nation accepts or submits to a disgraceful charter; but as members of a happy and free community, as citizens of the only country in the world which can boast of a government founded on reason and justice, we think it useful to animadvert upon the new constitution promulgated through the Bourbons, particularly when the corrupt presses of the British government on both sides of the Atlantic, are lauding their boasted praises upon that constitution; and say they consider it the work of the most profound wisdom! These observations are not intended for the consideration of Frenchmen, who are at liberty to suffer themselves to be ruled by a Jesuitical despot, if they deem it convenient to them; but they are submitted to the meditation of the men of reflection, of sound, honest republicans, who ought to be sensible that the slavery of all the people of Europe, having been lately signed, sealed, and executed, is their duty to take the necessary means to guard with more solicitude the liberties of which America now the solitary depository against the pertinacious corruption of the European governments, and to rally round their constitution and government, to save this happy country, the last asylum of the oppressed, from the profane grasp of the oppressors of mankind.

Do we indeed live in the 19th century, or are we not rather transported back to the barbarous ages of feudalism, when we see a man who has betrayed his country, fled from it to wander all over Europe, soliciting the potentates of Europe to send their satellites into the France, whose capital was to be laid in ashes, placed again at the head of that nation and restored to that crown which he had forfeited, in virtue of a constitution which the representatives of the people had found; is it not really astonishing to see that very man, whose brother had accepted the constitution in his name, ascending the throne without fulfilling any of the obligations imposed upon him, putting aside that instrument which was to him life and power, and coming out boldly and audaciously, ordering his subjects to receive from his paternal hands, the constitutional charter which he has been pleased to grant them!

It is really impossible to determine which is the most amazing of the two events, the despatch assurance of the self-created monarch, or the pusillanimous forbearance of his subjects—the unblushing pretensions of the prince, or the squalid acquiescence of the people. But we repeat it, our intention is not to make an appeal to the French people to arouse their passions; our only object is to pluck down a despotic will subvert a republican institution, and should our dependence be placed upon the potentates of the old world, our hopes will vanish as our liberty declines. In ourselves must rest our dependence, in God and our own arm the certainty of peace. Look around you, fellow citizens, from Maine to the Mississippi, from one end of our western frontier to the other, on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence by which we are bounded, the hostilities of savage or civilized enemies surround us, every preparation which inexhaustible funds in the hands of a nation accustomed to blood, possessed of an immense disposable, disciplined and veteran force is now in operation against us. We have, it is true, a selection of evils, a disgraceful peace, or an honorable war.

A disgraceful peace! dumb be the tongue that would utter it—palsied be the head that would conceive it. An honorable peace! Hail to the patriotic

CATO.

Capt. DAVIN PORTER, the officers and crew of the late U. S. frigate *Essex*, are declared by the Secretary of the Navy, to be discharged from their paroles, and are as free to serve, in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners.

CATO.

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#### AN ORDINANCE,

For defining and ascertaining further duties of surveyor of the town of Lexington, and compensation for the same.

WHEREAS, it is inconvenient for the board of Trustees or the committee of the board, to attend personally to the execution of their various contracts, for building, preparing, paving, and repairing of the streets, and other public works—and from the necessary changes of such committees, and in the board itself, there is often a want of uniformity in the plan, as well as execution of such business, which greatly injures the beauty, utility, and regularity of such works; and whereas sundry irregularities have taken place in erecting permanent buildings at improper places, encroaching on the public streets and alleys of this town; which will if continued, is likely not only to produce contentions and strife among the inhabitants, owners of lots and buildings, but greatly to deface and injure the appearance of said town, and divest the people of the use and benefit of the public highways.

Sec. 1. *Therefore, be it ordained*, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, any person disposed to erect any permanent building or party wall, on any lot or square adjoining any public street or alley in this town, within the jurisdiction of the trustees thereof, the lines whereof hath not been established and recorded previous thereto; shall previous to laying the foundation of such intended building or wall, make application to the surveyor of the town to show the line or lines of such street, square or lot, under the penalty of twenty dollars. And it shall be the further duty of the town surveyor to examine from time to time, every building erecting or carrying on upon or near the line of any street or alley within the bounds of the town of Lexington, & carefully to ascertain whether such building does not interfere with, or project into such street or alley, and if it shall appear to said surveyor that such building or any part thereof, does interfere with or project into a street or alley, the surveyor shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proprietor of such building (if living within the town) in writing, and if the proprietor does not reside in town such writing shall be left with one of the workmen employed on such building. And in addition to the forfeitures hereinafter expressed, such owner shall pay to the town surveyor one dollar for his trouble.

Sec. 1. *Be it further ordained*, That if any builder shall extend any part of his building over the line of the lot on which such building is erecting and into any public street or ally, it shall be deemed an obstruction in such street or ally, and the owner of such building for such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of six dollars and be liable to pay the like sum of six dollars for every twenty four hours from 1793, if a conservative body had been established, which would have ensured the enjoyment of a rational liberty; but nevertheless the attack of their new sovereign is too bold to induce us to believe, that the leaders of that nation, will remain in the town surveyor to examine and record all lines thus shewn by him, with explanations shewing the true situation of said lines relative to certain permanent brick or stone buildings

## By the Southern Mail.

NASHVILLE, August 30.  
Extract from a letter from the Honorable Judge Toulmin, to his excellency Gov. Blount, dated.

FORT STODDART, Aug. 14.

The inclosed letter contains the latest news we have from Pensacola; in addition to it, I may say that we are told that the governor takes it in high dudgeon, that general Jackson should have demanded M'Quin and the prophet Francis, and declares that he will protect the Indians, and furnish them with Arms, and Ammunition. Great exclamations were also made at Pensacola, that our troops should have hunted up within their limits, the Indians whom they sheltered, & from whom they continually received cattle stolen from our citizens. My friend Col. Benton left me to-day with a party of the 39th regiment, intended to meet the hostile Indians on the other side of the river. We rejoice in the expectation of seeing Gen. Jackson in a few days. It is the only circumstances which quiets our fears:—for without vigorous efforts, the extirmination of this settlement seems no improbable event.

Tensaw, August 5th,

DEAR SIR,  
We have this moment received the following information from a Mr. John Morris, who has just arrived from the neighborhood of Pensacola, he left there three days ago. He states that about ten days ago, some British officers called the Indians together, about a mile or two out of town, and gave them a talk (no Americans, and but a few Spaniards were permitted to hear it,) the Indians say that the British directs them not to kill women & children.—They say that a number of British were expected at Pensacola every day, and when they arrived, they should be supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. Two British vessels were said to have arrived the day before he (Morris) came away.—They are daily mustering, parading, & exercising the Indians, which seems to be very disgusting to them, they appear to be in confusion, and are not well pleased with the general proceedings of the British towards them, and many of them are determined not to fight for them, a few of them are gone to Escambia for the purpose of interceding with their families & friends, to come & give themselves up to the Americans; it is expected they will be here in a few days if they proceed; the number of Indians in & about Pensacola, we believe to be about 350 and more are daily expected from appalachicola.

He further states that the town is guarded principally by Indians under the command of British officers, there are now three in town; all the British troops at appalachicola were daily expected, and soon after their arrival a part of the British & Indians were expected to come up this way, another part were expected to go on to the Cogeta.—They direct the Indians to kill every American who attempts to go into Pensacola, they are also instructed, on the arrival of the British to confine every American in & about Pensacola, if they refuse to fight for them.—The Spanish troops are all moved to the Barancas.—Your letter of the 1st. inst. was received this morning.

We are respectfully yours  
W. & J. PIERCE.

Judge Toulmin.

P. S. Morris states, that the Indians know our weakness here, he has frequently heard them talk about it, and observe, with how much ease they could take this place, this man speaks the Creek tongue. He has lived 3 or 4 years in the Creek nation, he has been a year in the neighborhood of Pensacola, he came away in consequence of the threats of the British against the Americans there. If there is not more troops sent here soon, we fear ere long, we shall share the same fate of the people who fell in Mims's fort.

W. & J. P.

In confirmation of the above statement we notice in the Natchez papers several letters from Mobile. One states the inhabitants are much alarmed with a recent rumor of a declaration of war against the U. States, on the part of Spain, and the landing of a considerable reinforcement of black troops at the mouth of Appalachicola. Another letter contains an extract from a letter from the interpreter (Pedro Alba) of the governor of Pensacola dated July 11, and says "The news we received yesterday from Europe is very favorable. A general peace is made, except as to the U. States. Spain has declared against them, and all the other powers of Europe are hostile in sentiment to America; their intentions are to make a partition of the U. States. The English continue to frequent our coasts and land and make deposits on St. George's island, in order to make a visit to the American generals."

Another letter states "an express had gone to gen. Jackson with intelligence that 5000 British and Indians are completely armed and equipped at Appalachicola, ready to march—to what point is not known. We may expect shortly a visit from them. Gen. Jackson is concentrating all his forces and was expected on the frontier in a few days."

St. Louis, Aug. 20.

An expedition has been preparing here some considerable time to visit the Indian villages; and from the extensive preparations made, we have a right to expect a decisive and successful campaign.—As it ought to be, the destination of the troops is yet a secret: yet we believe that the

main body will move up the Mississippi, while two small parties ascend the Missouri and Illinois, and ultimately concentrate at the Sac village on Rock river. From thence visit the Winebagoes and Falsavoins, & then destroy the nest at Prairie du Chien.

### LOUISIANA.

Extract from the general order of the governor of Louisiana, ordering a detachment of the militia of that state to hold themselves in readiness for public service—in compliance with the late requisition from the general government.

The desire manifested by the United States to sheath the sword, on terms alike honorable to both parties, may indeed be met with a correspondent disposition. It is not easy to believe, that a nation should be so wholly regardless of duty to herself, as always to reject the claims of justice—but let us not be so far deluded with a hope of peace, as to leave our country uncovered and unprotected. If the latest reports from Europe are to be accredited, the enemy had determined on the most vigorous prosecution of the war.—It is added that this section of the union was to be attacked, and with the design "of wresting Louisiana from the hands of the United States and restoring it to Spain."—A project so chimerical, ill comports with that character for wisdom, to which the English government aspires, nor is it believed to be seriously contemplated. That the bare rumour however of such a design, should awaken some anxiety, is cause of no surprise. But if there be individuals so much deceived as to suppose its accomplishment possible, they are cautioned against being instrumental in deceiving others. *The furnaces of the American Government, no less than the interest and honor of the American people forbid the relinquishment of one inch of American territory. Whilst the western rivers flow, no foreign power can hold or detach Louisiana from the United States. She may indeed be temporarily exposed to an invading foe; but until by some convulsion of nature, that numerous, gallant and hardy race of men, inhabiting the vast tract of country watered by the tributary streams of the Mississippi, become extinct, the political State of Louisiana is placed beyond the possibility of change. Her connection, interest & government must remain American.—We however do not solely rely for security on our northern and western brethren. We shall not be wanting in duty to ourselves. The commander in chief therefore avails himself of this occasion, to invite the officers throughout the state, and particularly colonels of regiments and commanders of separate corps to be faithful and diligent in the discharge of their respective duties. He orders the several regiments, battalions and company musters as prescribed by law to be regularly held, and every effort made to introduce order and discipline. If the war continues, we cannot hope for exemption from its calamities.*

*In case of invasion, the whole militia will be ordered to front the enemy.—If our homes and firesides are menaced, union, zeal and mutual confidence should warm every heart and strengthen every arm.*

### THE STEAM-BOAT VESUVIUS.

Capt. GILBERT MORRIS arrived from the mouth of Cumberland on Tuesday evening last, and states that the Steam Boat *Vesuvius*, bound from New Orleans to the falls of Ohio, was aground near the left bank of the Mississippi, 330 miles (by the Mississippi navigator) below the mouth of the Ohio; that he was two hours on board of her on the 19th inst. and he is of the opinion she will not be got off before the river rises.

The adage that "misfortunes do not come singly" seems to be verified in this case. It is really unfortunate and discouraging that this accident should have happened the *Vesuvius* at the same time the serious disaster we have already announced, befel the *New Orleans*. It is however to be hoped the former will soon be again afloat; and that at all events the spirit of enterprise will not be damped.

### MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

This gallant soldier, who has not yet attained his thirtieth year, is a native of this county, (Dinwiddie)—In this state he received his education, and its last polish at the college of William and Mary.—With skill, diligence, perseverance, and unrivaled eloquence he practiced the law for a short time in the adjacent counties. But his great soul aspired to "deeds of arms!" He entered in the service of his country in 1808, with the commission of Capt. of Light Artillery, and in a short time joined the southern army under Gen. Wilkinson. His arrest, charges against him, and his unparalleled defence on that occasion, has long since been before the public. This noble defence convinced the cabinet at Washington and the world at large, that he was the scholar, the politician, and the soldier.—Since then, no man has ascended the military ladder with more resplendent rapidity than has Winfield Scott—two more rounds, and he will have topped the climax of military honor!

Glowing with friendship, veneration, & pride for this brave soldier, a number of citizens of Petersburg, as we are informed, have resolved to have made an elegant SWORD, with appropriate devices, to be presented to the Hero of Chippewa and Bridge Water!—In his hands we are confident that it never will be drawn but in defence of his country's rights, and never tarnished but by the blood of our foe.

Peters. Rep.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back"

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1814.

### THE LOSS OF THE CAPITAL.

If the public records have been preserved, as we suppose they have, the fall of Washington City will not be felt by the people of the United States.—Congress can convene and transact the national business at any other place just as well as it could be done at Washington. Thank God, the fall of the American capital unlike the fall of the French capital cannot be followed by the conquest of the nation.

### [BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.]

From the Scioto Gazette Extra.  
CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 3d, 1814.

We copy the following unpleasant information from an extra printed at Winchester, Va.

Extract of a letter from the Editor of this paper, dated 28th ult. 6 miles west of Leesburgh.

I wrote you a hasty sketch of the operations of the contending armies, in the vicinity of Washington, by a Mr. Gaunt of Jefferson who left the Head-quarters yesterday. He stated that a battle took place in the vicinity of Bladensburg on Wednesday noon, that he heard General Winder in conversation with Gen. Mason, estimate his loss at 800 killed and wounded, that of the enemy much greater; but our troops were nevertheless obliged to retreat, and they are now at Teulytown about three miles from Georgetown on the Frederick road. The heads of departments witnessed the engagement, in the rear, and returned to the city, which they have since destroyed, and the enemy are now in possession of it; this fact is indubitable. Col. Monroe, Mr. Jones, the secretary of the navy, Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Madison, have sought refuge at Wiley's, where the ladies now are. Col. Monroe was making an effort to join the army; Armstrong, not known where; Mr. Madison at the Rev. —, about six miles from Georgetown.—(He has since been at Wiley's in quest of Mrs. M.) I should in the proper place have stated that the Maryland militia, with the exception of the Baltimore and Allegany troops behaved most dastardly. They ran after the first fire and threw down their arms. The Baltimore Blues were almost totally annihilated; but 2 or 3 platoons have survived. It is said Com. Barney is either a prisoner or killed.—The Capitol is consumed. The Navy-Yard, including our Frigate and sloop of war and the Potowmac bridge, were burnt by order of our commander. The private property in Washington was not consumed.

It is stated that the President's house is occupied by the British commander, and it is confidently stated that they [the enemy] are also in possession of Alexandria. This from the circumstance of the bridge being destroyed, I am disposed to doubt. I am advised that it will be unsafe to proceed to Washington, but that it will be more prudent to cross at Conrad's ferry and proceed to the head quarters of the army immediately. It would be advisable for those who come down in the character of combatants, to provide arms, say rifles, if possible. It is stated that arms are not to be procured at head quarters.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.  
Martinsburg, Aug. 23, P. M.

We have to announce intelligence the most distressing and disastrous. About nine o'clock to-day the express post-rider a boy of thirteen, arrived at Hagers-Town, having left the City of Washington yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M.

He came without the mail, and states, that when he left the city, it was in flames, and the president's house had been blown up. He says that before the capture of the City, the enemy were 14,000 strong. The Americans 10,000.

A battle was fought at Bladensburg, in which the enemy was victorious—our army made another stand in the City, and was again defeated; but the enemy in these two actions sustained "immense loss."

Our army, after its discomfiture, fled towards George Town, and thence in all directions through the adjacent country.

But his great soul aspired to "deeds of arms!" He entered in the service of his country in 1808, with the commission of Capt. of Light Artillery, and in a short time joined the southern army under Gen. Wilkinson. His arrest, charges against him, and his unparalleled defence on that occasion, has long since been before the public. This noble defence convinced the cabinet at Washington and the world at large, that he was the scholar, the politician, and the soldier.—Since then, no man has ascended the military ladder with more resplendent rapidity than has Winfield Scott—two more rounds, and he will have topped the climax of military honor!

Another letter states "an express had gone to gen. Jackson with intelligence that 5000 British and Indians are completely armed and equipped at Appalachicola, ready to march—to what point is not known. We may expect shortly a visit from them. Gen. Jackson is concentrating all his forces and was expected on the frontier in a few days."

St. Louis, Aug. 20.

An expedition has been preparing here some considerable time to visit the Indian villages; and from the extensive preparations made, we have a right to expect a decisive and successful campaign.—As it ought to be, the destination of the troops is yet a secret: yet we believe that the

ments and stores of every description were safe, being previously removed from the city: that to prevent the Navy Yard from falling into the hands of the enemy it was burnt by our people; that the enemy destroyed the Cannon foundry at Georgetown, and that the Potowmac Bridge was destroyed to prevent the British from crossing to Alexandria; that troops were flocking in all directions to reinforce our army, and that it was expected we should have a force of twenty thousand men in a few days to meet the enemy.

[Ed. Constel.

The flotilla under com. Barney was, this day at 9 o'clock, blown up, by order of the Commodore.

Washington Gaz. of Aug. 23.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Aug. 22.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The packet sloop, Hardware, Captain Weller, arrived here last evening from Albany, which place he left on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Two passengers came down in the sloop, who stated, that about 2 P. M. an express arrived in Albany, from Plattsburgh with the highly important news that a very brilliant victory had been achieved by the army under the command of Major General Izard, over the enemy's army. The enemy made the attack, and was defeated with the loss of six hundred killed and wounded, and one thousand prisoners, our loss not stated, but said to be trifling. The passengers further stated, that the express delivered his dispatches to Maj. Bumbord, who immediately sent orders to the commanding officer at Greenbush, to fire a national salute on the occasion.

The passengers likewise stated, that after they had proceeded several miles down the river, they heard a heavy firing in the direction of Albany.

THE WORKS ON BROOKLYN &

HAERLEM HEIGHTS

Are progressing with a rapidity which has no example in our history, and in a very few days will be completed. The "Patriot Sons of Erin," to the number of 1,300, gave their day's services on Saturday.

Our readers will perceive, from the great number of notices published daily, that the fire which has been kindled on the altar of Patriotism, continues to burn with undiminished lustre.

On Saturday afternoon several uniform companies of the 4000 drafted militia crossed the East River in the steam boat Nassau, and encamped near the fort on Brooklyn Heights. On their arrival they were met by the "Patriot Sons of Erin," returned from their tour of voluntary duty, who received with hearty cheers this fine looking body of yeomen soldiers.

Not less than from 8 to 10,000 soldiers and sailors are encamped in the works erected for our defence; and upwards of 20,000 more are ready to co-operate should their services be required. New-York is rising in the majesty of her greatness, and may bid a proud defiance to any power of the enemy.

It is stated that the President's house

The enemy's loss in deserters is very considerable—6 or 7 come in at a time.

During the week past, the enemy have frequently troubled our pickets, but kept at a respectful distance from the fort. On Saturday, a smart skirmish ensued, which was supported on both sides; and it continued warmly for some 20 or 30 minutes—we lost 1. Yates, of the rifle corps, and 6 or 7 men, killed—another 1. of this corps was wounded. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater.

### Appointment by the Governor

GEORGE WALKER, esq. to the Senate of the U. States—vice GEORGE M. BIBB, esq. resigned.

It does not appear that the governor has yet called upon the militia, in compliance with a requisition upon this state from the proper authority, for 500 mounted men.

### WESTERN FRONTIERS.

An intelligent and attentive correspondent at St. Louis, keeps us constantly informed of the situation of our affairs in that quarter. Since the fall of Prairie du Chien, great fear has been apprehended for the frontier. It seems that proper exertions have been made by governor Clark and general Howard, to rally the strength of that section of the country and to make the necessary dispositions for its defence. As soon as the middle of August, ten or twelve boats of a substantial character were collected, fortified, armed and proceeded to *Cah au Gre*, (a commanding point on the Mississippi, about forty miles from the junction with the Missouri.) A large force of mounted men also are on their march thither. Gen. Howard will act offensively or defensively according to circumstances.

To the editors of the Kentucky Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—As the public may be imposed on by the following article from Dr. Fishback's paper of Friday last, I am induced to trouble you with this communication:

"We have received general Brown's official account of his second battle, which will appear in our next paper. From this report it appears that the number of the American army killed, were 171—total wounded 572—total missing 117—grand total 860. And that the total number of prisoners taken, were 169."

This article leaves the impression that for the 860 we lost in killed, wounded and missing, we captured 169 of the enemy. Whether this error was intentional or accidental on the part of Doctor Fishback, the effect on the public mind will be the same. The following extract from the general order of the British general, exhibits the enemy's account of his own loss and places in a more flattering light the skill and prowess of the American soldier, than even Dr. Fishback's account.

### TOTAL—including Officers.

Killed	84
Wounded	559
Missing	198
Prisoners	42

General Total, 878"

Now as the British tell only about half the truth when it is against them, it would be nothing but fair that their loss be estimated at double the number as stated above.

### DETECTOR.

42d REGT.—VOLUNTEER DRILL.

Such officers, non commissioned officers & privates of the 42d regt. as choose, will meet at the public square on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at 10, A. M. armed with a musket & bayonet. They will

## POETRY.

*From the Providence Patriot.  
SOLILOQUY  
Of a Federalist of the Boston Stamp.*

To fight or not to fight? that is the question.  
Whether 'tis nobler to continue neutral,  
In this unjust, unnatural, wicked war,  
For'd on our parent (who still loves us dearly)  
And on her magnanimity rely;  
Or to take arms against religious Bulwark,  
(By pious Strong so call'd) our ancient foe,  
Flushed with success, still haughty and re-  
vengeful—  
And by opposing an united front  
To her embodied legions, yet secure  
Our Independence, and preserve our Union.

To fight—and in our much lov'd country's  
cause,  
Conquer or die! the thought is glorious:  
To fight—perhaps get kill'd—perchance be  
wounded!  
Aye, there's the rub: for if we are kill'd we  
lose  
The hope of growing rich—and if we're  
wounded,  
The pain of broken bones, of mangled muscles,  
The madd'ning throb of fever, and the curse  
Of cruel surgeons: These must make us pause.

Oh! rather would I stay behind the counter,  
Selling consignments from my English friends;  
Or take a license from some British captain,  
(The rich reward of traitorous information)  
And with it trade securely, than encounter  
The smell of gun powder or sight of blood.

Thus, money doth make cowards of us all;  
And thus the native glow of patriotism  
Is sickled o'er with pale lust of avarice;  
And resolutions form'd in honest moments,  
With this regard their current turn away,  
And lose the name of virtue.

**ON A STATUE OF CUPID.**  
Of all the deities that shed  
On earth their influence from above  
So much has never yet been said,  
Both good and evil, as of love.  
Yet, for whatever joy we bless,  
Or for whatever pain we flout him,  
His is the worst unhappiness,  
Who knows not what to say about him.

**APPLICATION.**  
Whatever busies the mind, without corrupting  
it, has at least this use, that it rescues  
the day from idleness;—and he that is never  
idle, will not often be vicious.

**PROCLAMATION  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES.**

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress,  
to wit: "An act making provision for the  
disposal of the public lands in the Indiana  
territory and for other purposes," passed the  
26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the  
sale of certain land in the Indiana territory  
and for other purposes," passed the 30th of  
April, 1810—"An act providing for the removal  
of the land office established at Nashville  
in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the  
state of Ohio, and to authorise the register  
of public monies to superintend the public  
sales of land in the district east of the Pearl  
river," &c passed the 25th of February, 1811,  
and "An act to establish a land district in the  
Illinois territory east of the district of Kaskaskia," &c passed the 21st of February,  
1812, it has been enacted that a land office  
shall be established at Shawneetown, in the  
Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of  
the town lots and out lots in Shawneetown, and  
for the disposal of so much of the public lands  
of the United States heretofore included within  
the land district of Kaskaskia as lie east of  
the third principal meridian established by the  
surveyor general, under the direction of the  
register of the land office and receiver of public  
monies, and that the public sales shall commence  
on such day as the president of the United  
States shall by proclamation designate,  
and be kept open for three weeks and no longer—

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON,  
*President of the United States,*  
in conformity with the provisions of the several  
acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make  
known, that the public sales for the sale and  
disposal of all the lands contained in the eastern  
land district of the Illinois territory, with  
the exception of such of them as are reserved  
from sale agreeably to the several acts of  
congress aforesaid, shall be held at Shawneetown,  
in the Illinois territory,

On the first Monday in October next,  
and to continue for and during the three following  
weeks under the superintendance of the  
register of the land office and receiver of  
public monies.

Given under my hand, the 25th day of April,  
1814. (Signed)

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
EDWARD TIFFIN,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
A true copy from the original in the General  
Land Office.

JOHN GARDNER, chief clerk.

**NOTICE.**  
All persons having demands against the estate  
of John R. Shaw, dec'd, are requested to present  
them, properly attested to the subscriber  
for payment, and those indebted to the said  
estate, are informed that longer indulgence  
cannot be given.

SUSANNA SHAW, Adm'r.

August 17, 1814. 35-3t

**LAND, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**  
I will offer for sale at public auction on the  
10th day of September; about 24 acres of first  
rate WOOD LAND, lying on the road leading  
from Versailles to Lexington, and within an  
half or three quarters of a mile of the former.  
This land will be divided into lots from four  
to six acres to suit the purchaser; terms of  
sale; nine months credit, by giving approved  
negotiable paper. Also, on the same day will  
be sold some LOTS in or adjoining the town;  
well situated for any public business. These  
lots will be laid off in quarter acres to suit the  
purchaser.

OLIVER BROWN.

August 22. 34-3t

**HERAN & MAXWELL  
HITTERS.**

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office  
of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be  
able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction  
of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

**WILL BE SOLD**

At September Court, in Lexington, from  
TWENTY TO THIRTY LIKELY NEGROES,  
consisting of Women and Children, Boys, Girls  
and Men, for cash, at the Columbian Inn.

ARMSTRONG NOEL.

August 19. 34-3t

## State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

### GRAND MASONIC LOTTERY,

For erecting a Masonic Hall in the city of Baltimore, (the next Lottery of importance to be drawn in Baltimore.)

#### SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$ 40,000
1	20,000
5	10,000
7	5,000
20	1,000
25	500
100	50
1000	20
12500	12

And not two blanks to a prize—no stationary  
small prizes.

#### Stationary Prizes as follows:

1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to \$5000	1st drawn on the 20th day,
do 2d, day 500	do 21st, 5000
do 3d, 500	do 22d, 1000
do 4th, 500	do 23d, 5000
do 5th, 500	do 24th, 1000
do 6th, 500	do 25th, 5000
do 7th, 500	do 26th, 500
do 8th, 500	do 27th, 500
do 9th, 500	do 28th, 10,000
do 10th, 5000	do 29th, 1000
do 11th, 500	do 30th, 10,000
do 12th, 500	do 31st, 1000
do 13th, 1000	do 32d, 10,000
do 14th, 1000	do 33d, 1000
do 15th, 1000	do 34th, 10,000
do 16th, 500	do 35th, 10,000
do 17th, 500	do 36th, 10,000
do 18th, 500	do 40th, 40,000

At least 600 tickets to be drawn each day.

Present price of Tickets, \$10, and  
halves, quarters and eights, in proportion.

#### SCHEME OF THE

Liberty Engine House Lottery.

Which will begin drawing early this Fall.

2 Prizes of	\$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
4	1,000
10	500
20	200
30	100
50	50
97	20
9080	6

Only 27000 tickets—not two blanks to a prize.

Tickets \$5 each

Orders for Tickets or shares, addressed to

J. ROBINSON,

State Lottery Office, 96 Market st. Baltimore,

will always meet the most prompt attention—  
foreign notes, prizes in other lotteries, or approved  
prospective notes, taken in payment for  
tickets.

Said Robinson publishes weekly for the use  
of his customers, and sends it to them gratis,  
a paper containing a list of all the drawings in  
all the lotteries he is engaged in, by which adven-

turers at a distance may examine their tickets  
as drawn—to persons who do not purchase  
tickets of Robinson, two dollars a year is charged  
for the paper. Postmasters who receive order  
for tickets, are also entitled to it gratis.

The Trinity Church and Hospital Lotteries  
have finished their drawings, and the Washington  
Monument will finish next week.

Persons holding prizes, may receive the cash  
by forwarding them to the State Lottery Office.

#### COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced  
prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES.

Water street, Lexington. 34

#### WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotia-

ble notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large  
stock of MERCHANTIZE, consisting of the

following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse  
Cassimers & woolens  
Stockinet & kersey-  
net

Swansdown, tolinett,  
and summer vesting

Flannels, white, black,  
red, green & yellow

Coatings, blankets, &  
carpeting

Manchester cords and  
velvets

Cotton hose, men's and  
women's

Cotton sleeves

Irish linens and sheet-  
ings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4

checks

300 ps. 4 & 6-4 white  
& cal'd cam muslins

30 do. Lerantine, da

mask and serge 5-4

6-4, 7-4 and 8-4

French silk shawls

Cotton shawls, flags, &  
pocket handks.

2000 pieces ribbon, as-  
sorted

#### HARDWARE

500 doz. knives and  
forks, assorted

Pen-knives, razors,  
scissors and needles

200 packet pins

An assortment of gilt  
and plated buttons

An assortment of ivory  
and crooked combs,  
and combs in cases

3000 lbs. German steel,  
warranted good

#### GROCERIES.

10 barrels Coffee and  
loaf sugar

10 qr. casks Medeira  
wine

10 do. Teneriffe do.

10 do. Port do.

19 bbls French brandy

4th proof

10 do. Jamaica rum

10 do. gin

10 boxes Geneva win-  
dow-glass

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, April 7. 15

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire, FORTY or FIFTY labour-

ing white men or negroes, for whom the

highest price in Cash will be given, for one

month or longer.

30-3 CHARLES WILKES.

War Department, July 14, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT separate Proposals will be received  
at the office of the Secretary for the Depart-  
ment of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Sa-  
turday, the last day of December next, for the  
supply of all rations that may be required for  
the use of the United States from